

A Defense of Receiver Scaman.

To the Editor of The Journal.

On Monday last The Journal did a well known and honored citizen of Linn county a gross injustice in giving publication to the statement, doubtless derived from Bank Examiner Waterman, concerning the affairs of the Citizens' bank at this place, and Receiver A. G. Seaman, substantially all of which is grossly faise, misleading and defamatory. The Citizens' bank of Mound City, failed in July, 1893. H. W. Underhill was, by petition of some of the heavy depositors, appointed receiver by Judge West, then on the bench of our district court, and continued to act as such receiver until April. 1894, when, without solicitation or the remotest knowledge on his part, Mr. A. G. Seaman, who then inved twenty-five miles away from this place, was appointed to succeed Mr. Underhill, Judge West at the time deemed it best to choose some one as receiver, remote from the scene of the failure, and in no way identified with the affairs of this part of the county. Mr. Seaman's name was thus suggested to the judge and vouched for as both competent and responsible.

He put up a bond, as required, in the sum of \$65,899, and entered upon the discharge of his duttes, and will, in due course of events, have the credit accorded him of having fairly well discharged the duties of his trust.

A few days prior to the failure of the Citizens' bank here the bank of Hood & Kincaid & Bro., at the sime time the heaviest merchant firms in this county-Kincaid & Co., at Tileson bank here the bank of Hood & Kincaid, at Pleasanton, closed its doors, at the same time the heaviest merchant firms in this county-Kincaid & Co., at Tileson bank here down in the general wreck of values, incident 'to the object lesson' de-

Mr. Seaman's friends here do not believe that your Topeka correspondent, nor
The Journal, have any desire to purposely
do him a personal injury, or in anywise
contribute to the defamation of a good
man's character, therefore, after consultation, it is determined to ask that The
Journal give publication to the real facts
in this unfortunate matter, as herein
sated.

Mound City, Kas., June 27.

The Question of Parks.

The Question of Parks.

To the Editor of The Journal.

The burning question that is now agitating the minds of the people of our city is the price and location of parks.

It is a matter that certainly deserves the deepest consideration, from a financial standpoint, as well as other considerations, for we have instances brought to our nitice of the ruinous effects of burdensome taxation in other places. The capitalist who comes to our wide-awake city to-day, for the purpose of investment, is most favorably impressed with our present small indebtedness and low taxation. This alone should influence us to be thoughtful, and calculating, before assuming this enormous indebtedness now proposed. I have always advocated parks, or squares, in and about the city, small and well improved breathing places convenient to both business and resident property, such as we find in all other large cities.

Unless a large park is arranged with avenues for driving, a large portion of it is expensive waste. Allow me to call your attention to Washington park, about 400 acres. This park is visited by thousands of the property in the property of the two countries, or races, as you will find in a specially find in a grant property. Scott poetry a strength of the property of the two countries, or races, as you will find in a grant property. The property of the two countries, or races, as you will find in a grant property. The property of the two countries, or races, as you will find in a grant property. The property of the two countries, or races, as you will find in a grant property.

Where is the true Doric sprint. It brooks during the true Doric sprint. This is the true Doric sprint. It brooks did faith he maunna fa' that.

This is the true Doric sprint. It brooks during the true. This is the true Doric sprint. It brooks on inequality in nature. By the way, it's a strange left handed way you pay Scotland as trange left handed way you pay Scotland as trange left handed way you pay Scotland as trange left handed way you pay Scotland as t

thiess a large park is alrange of it is expensive waste. Allow me to call your attention to Washington park, about 400 acres. This park is visited by thousands of people, but few go out of a radius of forty

facts in figures, and will only take up one of the items of expenditure; the enormity



No woman has the right to be a helpiess, sick, nervous, fretful burden to her husband. If she is, it is due to her own burden to band. If she is, is due to her own ignorance or negafter the health of

the delicate organs that are the most important parts of her physical make-up, she will soon be a healthy, amiable helpmate, in-stead of a burden to the partner of her joys and sorrows. No women who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly wo-

weakness and disease of the distinctly wo-manly organism can be a good, helpful wife to an ambitious man. It is easy to keep these organs healthy and vigorous. The most wonderful medicine for women is Dr. Fierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the organs that make her a woman. It cures all weakness and disease. It allows inflammation, earther wise and woman. It cause an weakness and disease. It allays inflammation, soothes pain, and permits the tortured nerves to resume their natural condition. It stops all weakening drains and the woman who has hitherto been nervous, weak and fretful becomes robust, helpful and happy. Thousands of happy women, who were once pain-tortured and miserable, testify to its virtues. miserable, testify to its virtues. All

good druggists sell it.

"I write you these few lines to let you know the good your 'Favorite Prescription' did my wile," writes Dennis H. Connelly, Esq., of Clear Watter, Wright Co., Minn, "Previous to mother-hood she was very sick. She could not do her own work until she took two bettles of 'Favorite Prescription.' She took her Doctor's medicine but it did her no good. Your medicine is the best my wife ever had."

Have you a good reliable medical book in the house? There ought to be one in every family in the world. Of all the medical books published there is not one so comprehensive and reliable as Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In all its 1,008 pages there is not one sentence that may not be tradity understood. No other may not be readily understood. No physician in the world has been a greater benefactor than has Dr. Pierce. The best he knows is in this book. It is illustrated with over 500 plates and drawings. It talks about hundreds of ailments and tells you how to cure them. You may have this book for the cost of mailing it. If you want the book in paper covers send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover the cost of mailing only. For cloth cover send 31 stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Be happy, happy, lowly clown, Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." How different-

Kansas City, June 25, 1897. A. SCOT.

LAST WEEK'S ORE OUTPUT. More Zine and Lead Mined Than Usual, With a Big Increase in Zine Sales.

Joplin, Mo., June 27.—(Special.) Good weather prevailing the entire week, the output of the lead and zinc mines was conoutput of the lead and zinc mines was considerably above the average, and the sales were an increase of sixteen carloads of zinc ore over those of the preceding week, but a decrease of two carloads of lead ore. Compared with the corresponding week of inst year, the sales were an increase of thirteen carloads of zinc ore and a decrease of eight carloads of lead ore. The zinc ore was all cleared up about the mines of Joptin, Webb City, Carterville and outlying camps, but there is a surplus of about 1,000 tons at Galena. Lead ore was bought close all over the district, and the indications are that the product is decreasing, while the market is exceptionally strong.

strong. The output of ginc ore is steady, with very little fluctuation, though prospects in course of development indicate an increase in this ore more particularly than in lead

in this ere more particularly than in lead ore.

The top price paid for zinc ore during the week was \$21 per ton, about one-third of the Joplin ore going at that price. Two hundred tons of Webb City and Carterville ore and the products of Oronogo, Alba and Springfield also sold at \$21.

Lead ore was steady all the week and in great demand at \$30 per 1,000 pounds until yesterday, when the Picher Lead Company advanced the price to \$20.25 per 1,000 on a few choice lots of ore.

During the corresponding week of last year the top price paid for zinc ore was \$11 per ton, and for lead ore was \$16.50 per 1,000 pounds.

Following are the sales of zinc and lead

Mines.	Zinc.	Lead.	Value.
Joplin Carterville Webb City Galena Aurora Carthage Alba Springfield Oronogo Beliville	1,313,270 961,230 665,150 2,610,000 670,000 125,960 114,690 44,090 45,780 28,730	158,800 139,260 39,910 361,640 25,000 5,040 470	31,914 60 7,118 60
Dist. total for last week Dist. total for 25 weeks	6,578,110 161,416,830	1.05	\$ 78,544 90

Flies See Roentgen Rays.

From the Buffalo Express. From the Buffalo Express.

It is argued that files can see the Roentgen rays as well as sun rays. If sunlight is
admitted to one corner only of a box in
which files are confined they all go to that
corner. If Roentgen rays are used the
corner remains dark to human eyes, but the
files collect there just as promptly as when
sunlight is admitted.

"The Best PHI I ever used" is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's
Little Liver Pills. When you try them you
if the condition of the parts is such as to show
it to be according to design, and obedient
to the will of one intelligence.

"The Best PHI I ever used" is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's
Little Liver Pills. When you try them you
if the latest the company
through South America.

Second bloodhound—"You don't tell! Now
I remember, Florine, I saw a box on his
desk the other day labeled "Peruvian
Bark."

MILLIONAIRE CATTLE KING.

HIS DROWNING IN TEXAS RECALLS SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

Well Known in Kansas City, Where He Had Engineered Some Remarkably Nervy Cattle Denis.

Millionaire King, the Texas stockman who was drowned at Greenville Tex., a few days ago while attempting the rescue of two young women, as told in The Journal at the time, was well known at the stock yards in Kansas City and had many friends among the commission men about the ex-change. He was one of the heaviest shippers from the Lone Star state, and had been in some of the biggest live stock deals been in some of the biggest live stock deals in the history of this market. King made all of his money in lumps, and was extremely daring in many of his ventures. Several years ago, upon the advice of a commission house, in which he seemed to have implicit confidence, he shipped from his Texas ranches nineteen solid trainloads of 2-year-olds to Kansas City. Reaching here with his cattle he found the market down and that prices had literally gone to pieces. With more than 15,000 long horns bellowing for feed and water he had but little time to lose. It was either sell at a loss or ship back at a greater loss. All of the commission men were looking blue at the piles of "feed bills" and "yardage charges" piling in upon them and everything looked extremely gloomy.

When it seemed that the bottom had about dropped out. King surprised everybody on the floor by buying. The idea of a man holding 15,000 head of cattle with prices like they were and buying more seemed absurd, but the Texan bought every 2-year-old in sight and asked for more. Along in the afternoon prices began to advance, and when the exchange closed for the day it seemed as if a general revival had set in. The next morning there was a brisk demand all over the country, especially for 2-year-olds, and prices continued to climb until moon, when they reached a high point. Then King sold, and, it is said, made \$0.000 on his deal.

Speaking of this afterwards, King said: "The prices at which I bought were really less than the cost of raising the cattle, and in the history of this market. King made

So,000 on his deal.

Speaking of this afterwards, King said:

"The prices at which I bought were really less than the cost of raising the cattle, and a cheaper figure than I could have bought for on the plains. Whenever you can buy a thing for less than it costs to produce it, you can depend upon it being a good investment. I expected prices to advance as they did, but had they not done so I would have returned the cattle to their range and made money by doing it."

King seldom lost in speculation, though often by misfortune. A handsome new opera house which he built in his home town was destroyed by fire some years ago, just after its completion. The loss was about \$15,000, with no insurance. King made a contract for its rebuilding, and the duplicate stands to-day a monument to his enterprise and financial strength.

"King started in life," said a prominent Texan at the Midland hotel yesterday, "a poor boy, with nothing but a Texas pony, a cowboy's lasso and a lot of poor relations. He left home one winter and came back the next fall with about 600 head of big, fine cattle. There is no telling where he got them, but they all had the brand "T. K." with a bar above and below, which has since become so familiar. I remember when word came into town that Tom King was camped down near the creek with a bunch of cattle. Several of us boys went out to see him, and when we rode up he and half a dozen halfbreeds were preparing supper, while the cattle were grazing about the prairie. Several of the cattle looked to be big, fat mileh cows, rather than rough

out to see him, and when we rose up ne and half a dozen halfbreeds were preparing supper, while the cattle were grazing about the prairie. Several of the cattle looked to be big, fat mileh cows, rather than rough prairie stock, and we jokingly accused King of being careless with his branding iron. I remember while we were there an oid Dutchman, who lived several miles to the southward of the trail over which King had just passed, rode up and charged the party with having picked up a young work steer, which he pointed out among the hundreds of other cattle. Rather than have trouble with the oid fellow, King mounted his pony and cut the steer out of the herd, sending it bellowing towards home with the heavy lashes of a rawhide whip burning in the lately scorched flesh, where the redhot branding iron had sunk deep into the haunch of the terrified animal.

"King's remarkable success dated from his return home with this bunch of cattle. He began trading and selling first to local dealers, and then, after the advent of the railroads, to the Chicago and Kansas City markets, and during the rest of his life he was one of the heaviest dealers in live stock in Texas. He was almost as well known on the Chicago and Kansas City exchanges as he was on the streets of Greenville, Tex, where his word was law. He was a heavy speculator in railroad stock, and was vice president of one of the Texas lines and a director in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway. His bank at Greenville has a cash capital of 1500,000 and is one of the wealthiest institutions in the West. King owned, besides his bank and railroad stock, several large farms and ranches, and his wealth was very conservatively estimated at £5,00,000.

West. King owned, besides his bank and railroad stock, several large farms and ranches, and his wealth was very conservatively estimated at \$2.00,000.

"His death was no more heroic than his life, which was full of good deeds. While wild and reckless probably in youth, he grew to be a powerful spirit after reaching his manhood, and no man has done more toward the advancement of the great black land belt of North Texas than had this man King. He was the backbone of that whole section, and his death was regretted by all who knew him."

SUMMER TOURS.

Rivers, Mountains and Seashore-Grand Trunk Railway System.

The sale of summer tourist tickets from Chleago to Eastern tourist resorts reached by the lines of the Grand Trunk railway system, embracing Niagara Falls, Muskoka lakes, St. Lawrence river, White mountains, Portland and seacoast resorts, commenced June 1st, continuing to Sep-tember 32th inclusive tember 30th, inclusive. SEASIDE AND WHITE MOUNTAINS

"The Finest Train in the World,"
making weekly trips between
CHICAGO, PORTLAND and OLD ORCHARD BEACH.
First trip east bound from Chicago June
24th.

24th.
The elegance and comfort of this train, The elegance and comfort of this train, combined with the ever changing panorama of nature's grand and beautiful scenery through which it passes, makes it the most desirable train between Chlago and the seashore and mountain resorts of the East.

For further particulars, excursion folders, time tables, berths in sleepers or tickets, annly to apply to
L. R. MORROW, G. P. & T. A.,
103 Clark street, Chicago.

BIRTH OF "OLD GLORY."

A Beautiful Picture Illustrating This Historical Event to Be Given Free With Next Sunday's Journal.

Very few people are aware of the origin of the flag of this nation, and fewer yet have ever read a full descriptive narrative on the subject. The story is a pretty one and it will appear in next Sunday's Jour-nal at length, together with a beautiful art nal at length, together with a beautiful art supplement reproduced from Hagstrom's famous water color entitled "Birth of the American Flag." This supplement will be in colors, and will certainly be worth saving and framing.

The story in detail to form a feature of next Sunday's Journal will prove very entertaining to patriotic citizens generally, and will aid them in recognizing the truly meritorious work of Artist John Hagstrom, whose picture is the first step toward immortalizing the story of Betsy Ross.

How to Examine a Watch.

From Harper's Round Table.

To one who has never studied the mechanism of a watch, its mainspring or the balancewheel is a mere piece of metal, He may have looked at the face of the watch, and while he admires the motion of its hands and the time it keeps, he may have wondered in idle amazement as to the character of the machinery which is concealed within. Take it to pieces and show him each piece separately—he will recognize neither design nor adaptation nor relation between them; but put them together, set them to work, point out the offices of each spring, wheel and cog, explain their movements and then show him the result. Now he perceives that it is all one design—that notwithstanding the number of parts, their diverse forms and various offices, and the agents concerned, the whole piece is of one thought, the exvarious offices, and the agents concerned, the whole piece is of one thought, the expression of one idea. He now rightly concludes that when the mainspring was fashioned and tempered its relation to all the other parts must have been considered; that the cogs on this wheel are cut and regulated—adapted—to the ratchets on that, etc.; and his final conclusion will be that such a piece of mechanism could not have been produced by chance; for the adaptation of the parts is such as to show it to be according to design, and obedient

A NEW VANDERBILT HOUSE. Finishing a Palatial Country Seat in

Hyde-Park-on-the-Hudson-The

Hyde-Park-on-the-Hudson—The
Former Langdon Estate.

From the New York Advertiser.

The new residence of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, in Hyde park, on the Hudson, is rapidly approaching completion. The ctate, which Mr. Vanderbilt acquired two and a half years ago by purchase from the neirs of the late Walter Langdon, contains one of the finest of the many picturesque building sites on the bluffs along the Hudson stretching northwest from Poughkeepsie, and there, on the site of the old Langdon mansion. Mr. Vanderbilt is erecting a million dollar palace. The new mansion is built of Indiana buff ilmestone, quarried in immense blocks, some of which weigh several tons. The architecture is pure Conthina, and the massive building is three stories high. Its dimensions are about 150x67 feet, and it preserves in all its proportions the stately dignity of its Greek antitypes. There are on the outside of the building twenty-two lofty pillars, whose capitois, copied from models in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, are rich in carving. The columns form portices on the four sides of the house, reaching from the first to the third story. Those on the north and southends are square and are formed of six columns. The portico on the cast front, facing the river, is semi-circular and has four piliars. This is the principal entrance. It is a great round room, where breakfasts and lunches may be given. The square west front portico breaks the long line of the building with time effect. The ceilings of the portico are infaid in mosaic and are among the handsomest features of the building. The cornices of the porticos, consisting of entablature, frieze and cornice proper, have elaborately carved modilings. Lions' heads and floral ornaments appear in the frieze and carved medallions. The whole is surmounted by a carved cartouche. The paneled pilasters of the third story are carved in alto-relievo ornamentation. Above the third story cornice the building is finished with a Roman balustrade with heavy pedestais.

The house contains a basement a Former Langdon Estate.

The crowning glory of this floor is the great oval hall, in the center, which rises to the top of the building. It is about 45x33 feet, and has a magnificent marble stair-

of the second and three moors is anotted to guests' rooms and sleeping rooms for the servants.

The decorations of the interior are to be exceedingly handsome. The marquette floor of the living room has been laid at an ex-pense of \$85 per square foot. All the pipes in the kitchen, as well as elsewhere throughout the house, are silver plated. It is rumored that the furniture in the house will all be imported and that it will be fitted up on a scale to correspond with George Vanderbilt's house at Biltmore. The cost of the new house, with the other improvements on the estate, will be more than a million dollars.

Science and Experience.

From the Chicago Post.

He was one of the early arrivals at the summer resort and it was evident that matters were not exactly to his taste.

"You advertised, he said to the proprietor when he had got him off into one corner, "that this was an absolutely healthful place."

"Quite right," returned the proprietor, who was used to standing off all kinds of complaints and who always almed to make the other man show his hand first,

"You said," went on the carly arrival, "that there was absolutely no malaria here."

"That there was absolutely no malaria here."

"Quite right," said the proprietor again.
"The inference to be derived from your advertisements was that this place could not be equaled for absolutely pure sir."

"I am quite ready to admit it," asserted the proprietor.

The early arrival said nothing, but he harred his arm and displayed one or two

your attention to this little book. I'll read you an extract from it."

He read the extract. It was to the effect that science teaches us that it is an absolute impossibility for a mosquito to live in pure air; that maiaria is necessary to its existence, and that it dies instantly when it cannot get a whiff of it. The proprietor looked serious.

"Let us see that book," he said.
The book was handed to him and he read the passage carefully. Then he looked at the title page for the name of the author. "Let me see that arm again," was all he said.

The arm was bared and exhibited.

said.

The arm was bared and exhibited.

"Well, you'll have to get a physician's certificate that those are not a June bug's bites before I'll either give you a rebate on your board or consent to change my advertisements," he said as he turned away. The summer-resort hotel landlord had again demonstrated that it takes a smart man to get ahead of him.

Work of American Sculptors.

Work of American Sculptors.

Montgomery Schuyler, in June Scribner's.

Upon the whole it may almost be said that the sculptors appear in the Library to greater advantage than the painters. Not, of course, that the art of sculptura is so successfully cultivated in America as the art of painting, but that the Library presents a more adequate exposition of what we can do in sculpture than in painting. It is, indeed, the first collective exhibit, in durable form, of the work of American sculptors that has even been made. There is no American sculptor who is conspicuous by his absence, whereas there are American painters whom the observer will miss, and others whom he will encounter with more or less regret. The tronze doors of Warner set a standard at the threshold to which it would be too much to hope that all the interior sculpture should conform. And yet those who know American sculpture best will probably be most surprised at the success with which the sculptural adornment of the great rotunda has been managed, at the appropriateness, alike architectural and symbolical of the eight austere figures of the pendentives, at the dignity and the force of the portrait statues. Not that even here there are not some works which appeal for attention by a provincial eccentricity.

The more strictly decorative modeling, which still has sculptural pretensions, one cannot praise so highly. The facility of the modeler of it is so astonishing that it would be contrary to nature if it were not largely reminiscent. Reminiscent or not, the aspiring bronze figures that form the finals of the newel-post in the vestibule are extremely effective. But the flying figures which hold the tablets over the allegorical statues, and which fill the spandrils by the simple expedient of kicking backward into them, are protty plainly incongruous with the sober and monumental rehness which is the character of the great

by the simple expedient of kicking back-ward into them, are pretty plainly incon-gruous with the sober and monumental richness which is the character of the great rotunda, and which is very powerfully en-hanced by the allegorical statues of the pendentives, and the portrait statues of the marble screens.

British and American Business Men.

It is in trade especially that the superiority of British honesty is averred to show itself. The British are the greatest traders on earth, and have been traders long chough and extensively enough to have learned what standards of commercial honesty pay best in the long run. An American who had traveled in Southwestern Europe, in South America, and other parts of the world that are somewhat out of the beaten path, lately admitted to the present writer that, in the countries he had been to, the reputation of Americans seemed to be low, and that of the British very high. In Buenes Ayres, he said, an English merchant's word inspired confidence, but an American merchant's assurances were received with a good deal of skepticism. This sort of testimony is mortifying to American ears, but, if we believe it, we must look for the remedy to spring not from moral reform, but simply from increased knowledge. We expect those who bring this represent upon us to learn, from information and reflection if possible, but if necessary from experience, that though an individual rogue may steal or cheat and escape punishment, for a people who can neither hide nor run away from the consequences of their acts, honesty is the most sagnetous and remunerative course.—From "The Point of View," in the June Scribner's. British and American Business Men. and remunerative course.-From "The Point of View," in the June Scribner's.

"Incle Tom's Cabin" Abroad.

MIRACLE IN SURGERY.

QUEER THINGS DONE WITH THE

Half a Man Is Alive-Novel Problem Presented to Anatomical Experts -Waste in the Human Frame-Skillful Work.

From the Chicago Tribune.

when Burns leaves the hospital he will when Burns leaves the hospital he will arry with him a certificate showing he has een the victim of the most remarkable as-riment of hurts that ever befell a mortal sing. Surgeons report him broken up as

an operation.

Heart shifted from its natural position to the right side in order to secure a firm resting place for that organ.

Buth legs fractured in two places and the right arm broken twice.

Both elbow joints gone and the cap of the right knee twisted around to the back of

"I am quite ready to admit it," asserted the proprietor.

The early arrival said nothing, but he bared his arm and displayed one or two mosquito bites of a particularly large and aggressive nature. Then he showed a few more on the other arm, two or three on the neck and was preparing to exhibit some on his leg when the proprietor interfered.

"What has that to do with my advertisement?" demanded the proprietor. "Did I say anything about mosquitoes?"

"I admit that you did not," answered the early arrival. "You spoke only of pureair, but in that you do not, answered the early arrival. "You spoke only of pureair, but in that connection I desire to call your attention to this little book. I'll read you an extract from it."

He read the extract, it was to the effect that science teaches us that it is an abat the man's vitality. He had gone through a lot of injuries, almost any one of which was serious enough to prove fatal, but he was in all outward signs reasonably stout and healthy. Some time ago the ball which was shot into his breast at Antietam began to cause him annoyance, and Burns came to Chicago from his home in Cincinnait for treatment. In cutting out the ball a section of his breastbone 2x4 inches in size was re-moved.

of his breastbone 2x4 inches in size was removed.

It was in preparing for this operation that the full extent of Burns' other injuries was discovered, and the surgeons found they had the greatest of living curiosities on their hands. Dr. John B. Murphy, who was in charge of the case, was surprised to find how badly Burns had been broken up, and other surgeons took notes on the possibilities of demonstrating the limit of sustaining active life and bodily usefulness with only a fraction of the anatomy left. Through all his sufferings Burns has never lost courage. He is good-natured and cheerful. His mind is bright. Nothing bothers or annoys him. Despite his shattered frame and terrible handicap he talks hopefully. He is a philosopher, a little rough in mind, but strongly optimistic.

bespite his smattered traine and a tembandicap he talks hopefully. He is a philosopher, a little rough in mind, but strongly optimistic.

One of the most interesting features of the case to medical men is the position of Burns' heart. Five of the ribs on his left side were so badly crushed at the time of the wreck that the surgeons decided to remove them entirely. In doing this they transferred the heart to the right side of the body, giving it a snug resting place against the unshattered ribs. There it has been ever since, performing its ceaseless function with admirable regularity. Surgeons look upon this as one of the crowning acts of adroitness in the profession. They praise the skill and handiwork by which Burns was supplied with a silver crown to his skull, commend the neatness with which the many fractures were mended, and express admiration for the clever work dona in giving him a false windpipe, but it is the shifting of the heart into a position not arranged for it by nature that arouses their enthusiasm, It is no unusual thing in surgery to push this vital organ to one side temporarily in order to facilitate an operation, but to permanently give it a new resting place on the opposite side of the body and so nicely adjust it that there is no defect in movement is something the boldest of surgical experts hesitate to attempt. Modern surgecy has done many wonderful things, but it never turned out a more complete job than the patching up of this same George Burns. Minus top of skull, minus ribs, windpipe, and breastbone, with his heart crowded out of place, with fractures severe and numerous, the patient is no helpless cripple. Just now he is taking life easy while recovering from the last operation made by the surgeons, but when he gets away from the hospital he intends to more around as lively as any of the boys.

And this is why members of the surgical profession are beginning to inquire what And this is why members of the surgical

She Ought to Have Been Satisfied.

From Pick-Me-Up.
"Jack, am. I really the first girl you ever kinsed."
"Well, no, dear; but you are the first girl that ever kinsed me."

BODY OF GEORGE BURNS.

Is the anatomical frame with which man is supplied by nature essential to his use-fulness and comfort? Is it necessary for human beings to carry around with them through life the ordinary equipment of

areatemy?
These are queer questions, but they are pertinent to the case of George Burns, who occupies a cot in ward No. 5 at the Cook county hospital. Burns is the most badly broken up man surgeons were ever called to operate upon. He is only a fragment of a man, a mere skeleton wreck of his former self. Whole sections of his anatomy are missing. He is torn, fractured, and distorted in nearly every conceivable pair. his body. He is one of the miracles of meaern surgery—the greatest undoubtedly on
record. Experts express astonishment that
he should survive his injuries, but he does,
and what is more he is going to get well
from another operation. Get well: That's
a queer term to use in connection with such
a case, but it's what the surgeons say. In
a few weeks Mr. Burns is going to walk
out of the, hospital and give the world a
living, indisputable example that existence
and even work is possible to a man in his
dispidated condition. He will not be a
freak in appearance, either, for, so far
as outward signs are concerned. Burns is
a whole-bodied and able man. It is only
when his injuries are certified to by reputable surgeons that their nature becomes
known.

When Burns leaves the bosnital he will

Ioliows:
Loss of the entire bony vault of the skull,
the top of the head being covered with a
silver plate.
Five ribs gone from the left side of the
body, having been removed by surgeons in
an operation.

Roth elbow joints gone and the cap of the right knee twisted around to the back of the leg.

Large piece of the breast bone taken out in the removal of a rifle ball.

Part of the windplpe missing.

Burns is suffering from sixteen distinct finjuries. The number seems small in comparison with those sustained by Walter O. Welbrock, over whom New York surgeons are making a great how-de-do, and who is laid up with thirty-nine hurts as the result of a collision between a railway train and a coach. Most of Welbrock's injuries, however, are simple contusions and sprains. He has thirteen fractures, some of them being serious, but none of them approaches in surgical importance those with which Burns is afflicted. If Welbrock recovers, as he probably will, he will be a badly patched up man, but no part of his framework will be missing. Burns, on the other hand, must finish out his life with only a fraction of the anatomical outfit with which he was originally equipped, and must labor hard for his daily bread.

Burns' case is one which is attracting the attention of surgeons, as it involves something more than the mere putting together of fractured bones—it has given rise to the bold questions stated in the opening of this article. If these are answered in the affirmative anatomists will be confronted with the still more interesting problem of ascertaining just how much of the human frame is necessary to man's safe and profitable journey through life. There has been no such wide publicity as marked the New York case. Chicago surgical experts have gone about the treatment of Burns quietly. Indeed, it was not until he came into their hands for the removal of the rifle ball from his breast bone that the extent and unusual character of his other hurts became known. Since then the patient has been an object of deep interest to the profession.

Burns is a man of 65 years. He was born in Massachusetts and served during the

And this is why members of the surgical profession are beginning to inquire what parts of the human frame are essential to life and comfort, and what parts are rubbish, the removal of which does not seriously affect the subject. In the case of Burns it looks as if a goodly section of the anatomy could be cut away without bad effect, but Burns may be an exceptional man. He probably is. There are few men who could survive the first shock of such injuries as he has passed through, to say nothing of the surgical carving he has undergone. In this particular line Burns is the champion. New York will have to bring out more than the Welbrook case to beat him.

Mark Twain.

Mark Twain has furnished to Americans more laughs than all the other humorists whom we have had since we were a nation. He has brushed the shadows from our mirals, melted the frost from our hearts. mirals, melted the frost from our hearts. He is dearer to us, perhaps, than any other author born of our race. What our generous, impulsive people would do for him, did they believe him in need of or willing to accept charity, it would be rash to predict. But is it reasonable to suppose that an offer of charity could do anything but wound his fine American heart? Is it possible to believe even that he is in need?

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49 in Tourist car, \$55 in standard Pullman car.

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